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EXAMINER

IRSHADULLAH, M

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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3623

DATE MAILED: 01/15/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

SK

Office Action Summary	Application No.		Applicant(s)	
	09/437,833		COOK ET AL	
	Examiner		Art Unit	
	M. Irshadullah		3623	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 04 September 2002.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-40 and 44-52 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-40, 44-52 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: |

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(DETAILED ACTION)

1. This communication is in response to the correspondence filed September 04, 2002.

Summary Of Instant Office Action

2. Applicant's arguments, filed September 04, 2002, concerning claims 1-3, 5-6, 16-21, 23, 25-38, 40-44, 46-52; 4, 7, 39 and 45; 8-12, 22 and 24, and 13 rejections, paras 3, 5, 6 and 7, Paper No. 6, Office Action mailed April 24, 2002 have been considered and Office Action with new ground of rejections is set out below.
3. Claims 41, 42 and 43 have been canceled and amendments to claims 1 and 44 have been entered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

4. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

5. The specification is objected to under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph, as failing to support the subject matter set forth in the claims. The specification, as originally filed does not provide support for the invention as now claimed.

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The test to be applied under the written description portion of 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph, is whether the disclosure of the application as originally filed reasonably conveys to the artisan that the inventor had possession at that time of later claimed subject matter. Vas-Cat, Inc. v. Mahurkar, 935 F. 2d 1555, 1565, 19 USPQ2d 111, 1118 (Fed. Cir. 1991), reh'rg denied (Fed. Cir. July 8, 1991) and reh'rg, en banc, denied (Fed. Cir. July 29, 1991).

6. Claims 1-6 and 44-48 include the limitation “enable ones of the workers to initiate changes to their respective work schedules”. However, the specification does not provide an enabling disclosure to support the claimed step of “enable ones of the workers to initiate changes to their respective work schedules” (Claim 1) and “enabling ones of said employees to propose (initiate) changes to their schedule data” (Claim 44).

7. Claims 1-6 and 44-48 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as containing subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. In particular, claims 1-6 and 44-48 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph, for the reasons set forth in the objection to the specification.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

8. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

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(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

9. Claims 16-21, 23, 25-38, 40, 49-52 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Castonguay et al (US Patent 5,911,134) in view of Green (US Patent 6,192,346 B1) and further in view of Rasansky et al (US Patent 5,960,406).

Castonguay et al show:

Claim 16. A method for distributing and modifying a work schedule comprising:

a) storing work schedule data in a database (Fig. 4 (56), col. 8, lines 17-19), wherein said work schedule data defines the work schedules of a plurality of employees (Fig. 3 (27, 33, 35, 37), described col. 6, lines 37-40, col. 7, lines 5-12, col. 7, lines 57-63 read with col. 5, lines 57-61. The cited “agents” are employees or servers (Col. 1, lines 66-67 read with lines 17-18) and “team” points to plurality of agents (employees);

In the following element:

b) providing employee access to said work schedules at one or more terminals at one or more locations within a place of business;

Castonguay et al teach:

work schedules (Fig. 4 (56 to 24), col. 2, lines 59-63 and 64),

agent (employee) workstations (Col. 5, lines 46-47) located at one or more locations within a place of business (Col. 3, lines 41-45 and col. 5, lines 61-63 and 63-64). Cited agent

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workstations (terminals) would be part of MU (agent groups) and would be within the call center (business) locations (local or remote), yet

Castonguay et al do not explicitly teach the undernoted feature:

employees access (work schedules).

However, Green teaches the same (Col. 1, line 67 continue col. 2, lines 1-8, Fig. 1 (10), col. 2, lines 46-47, Fig. 2 (20), col. 3, lines 6-9). Applicant will appreciably realize that PC work station (Col. 2, lines 53-54) and graphical interface 20 (Fig. 2), are used both by employer and employee, referred to as user, (Col. 2, lines 48-53, col. 3, lines 7-9, 15-22 and col. 5, lines 56-60, 65-67 and col. 6, lines 1-35 (specifically, lines 4-5, 19-20, 34-35))

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the relevant art at the time of Applicant's invention to incorporate Green's feature into Castonguay et al's invention, because it would beneficially provide a system enabling the agents (employees) to obtain (access) information relative to their work schedule and take further actions, such as plan their after work activities including working available overtime or requesting reduced work hours etc.

In the following element:

c) creating opportunities for employees to modify their work schedule;

Castonguay et al teach:

(System) enable supervisors to revise and modify schedules (Col. 2, lines 64-66 and col. 16, lines 13-15), yet

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Castonguay et al does not explicitly teach:

“employees modify their work schedule”.

However, it is a common practice that same devices, apparatuses, functions etc. are used by different personnel (including managers, supervisors, employees, workers etc.). It would have been obvious to advantageously use reference’s “revising”, “modifying” functions by claimed employees for claimed limitation (as discussed above, Green’s PC workstation 12 (Fig. 1) and graphical interface 20 (Fig. 2) are used both by management and agents or employees), thereby resulting into a system with enhanced functionality and improved utility.

d) transmitting (Castonguay et al: Fig. 1 (5ESS Switch ACD communicating with MIS database 16 via 14 and central computer 12 communicating with 22a-22n via 26a-26n) described col. 5, lines 41-49, 55-56 recited with col. 6, lines 13-15 and Fig. 4) said opportunities to said one or more terminals (as discussed in b) above) wherein at said one or more terminals employees may access their work schedule to sign-up for said opportunities to modify their work schedule (Col. 2, lines 59-62, col. 16, lines 22-23 and 12-15. Applicant will appreciate that employees, using Green’s graphical interface 20 (as discussed in b) above) and Castonguay et al’s “modify” function, would access the schedules and enter (log-in or sign-up) modifications to their schedule(s)). Also, see the discussion about signing-up in Applicant’s claim 17 below.

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In the following claim:

Claim 17. The method of Claim 16 wherein said modify their work schedule (as discussed above) comprises signing up to work additional hours or signing up to work fewer hours.

Castonguay et al implicitly show:

“working additional or fewer hours”.

Reference’s system considers agents’ (employees’) “preferences” (Col. 2, lines 50-53 and col. 18, lines 9-12) which would encompass the option allowing agents to work number of hours of their selection including additional or reduced (fewer) hours when they would be asked to do so.

Both Castonguay et al and Green show “entering” function (Col. 6, lines 11-12) and (Col. 5, lines 65-67) respectively, yet do not explicitly show the feature below:

“signing up”.

However, Rasansky et al teaches the same (Col. 14, lines 28-31 and col. 15, lines 2-3).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the relevant art at the time of instant invention to incorporate Rasansky et al’s feature into the combination of Castonguay et al and Green, thereby enhancing the functionality and utility of the system.

Claim 18. The method of Claim 16 wherein said creating opportunities comprises generating sheets (as discussed above) and displaying said sheets on at least one of an overhead

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display or at least one of a terminal (Col. 6, line 11 read with col. 5, lines 46-47 and Fig. 5, col. 8, lines 3-7 and col. 2, line 2. Applicant will appreciably realize that cited template is nothing but a sheet and the same would be depicted (displayed) at agent workstations (Col. 5, lines 46-47) or workstation 24 of Figs. 1 and 4 and see the discussion about use of Green's same PC workstation (terminal) 12 (Fig. 1) and graphical interface 20 (Fig. 2) both by management and employees in Applicant's claim 16b) above).

Claim 19. The method of Claim 16 further including the steps of;

a) establishing a pool (Castonguay et al: Fig. 3 (25), col. 6, lines 25-28, col. 5, lines 57-63 and Fig. 8 (61), col. 13, lines 20-21. Applicant will appreciate that reference's organizing "team", "management units" and building "list" point to or would be used to establishing cited list 61 (pool) to which employees may post shifts that are available for trade using their workstations (Castonguay et al: Col. 5, lines 46-47 or using keyboard connected to workstation 24 (Col. 6, lines 10-11) in light of the discussion in Applicant's claim 16b) above. It needs be mentioned that there is no recitation of keyboard attached to agent workstations, however, it is considered to have one in light of the description of workstation 24 having keyboard (col. 6, lines 9-11);

b) allowing employees to post shifts to said pool (Castonguay et al: Col. 5, lines 46-47, Fig. 8 described col. 13, line 19 through col. 14, line 37. Applicant will appreciate that cited "Schedule Management Screen 60" were being used by management (supervisor etc.) To build (by entering or posting using keyboard connected to workstation 24 (Col. 6, lines 10-11),

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however, same screen would be used by agents (employees) to enter (post) shifts to the pool (discussed in a) above using their workstations (Castonguay et al: Col. 5, lines 46-47) or using management workstations 24 (Fig. 1) as discussed in Applicant's claim 16b) above);

c) allowing employees to accept shifts from said pool (Castonguay et al: Col. 5, lines 46-47, Fig. 5, (Title: TOUR TEMPLATE and Option Yes under WORK DAYS), col. 8, lines 1-4. Applicant will appreciate that cited option "yes" would be used and indicate the acceptance of shifts and the discussion about use of Green's PC workstation and graphical interface both by management and agents (employees) above);

d) modifying (Castonguay et al: Col. 2, lines 65-66, Col. 16, lines 13-15, claim 2, col. 22, line 6, claim 3, line 17 and discussion of Applicant's claim 16c) above) said employee work schedules based on said posting to said pool and said acceptance of shifts from said pool (Applicant will appreciate that reference's "revise" or "modify" function would be used for claimed purpose/limitation in light of the discussion about use of Green's PC workstation and graphical interface both by management and agents (employees) above).

Claim 20. The method of Claim 19 wherein said pool comprises a listing stored on said database (Castonguay et al: Fig. 8 (61), col. 13, line 21 and Fig. 4 (54 or 56, col. 8, lines 12-13 and 19. It needs be mentioned reference's "list building" function would be used to build (establish or create) the pool list, like the one under 61 (Fig. 8) and that any of cited databases

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would be used to store the same) of proposed shift changes posted by employees (as discussed above).

Claim 21. The method of Claim 19 further including displaying said shifts posted to said pool on a display for viewing by a plurality of employees (Castonguay et al: Col. 5, lines 46-47, Fig. 1 (24 in 22a-22n), Fig. 5, col. 8, lines 3-4, col. 2, line 49 and discussion about use of Green's PC workstation 12 (Fig. 1) and graphical interface 20 (Fig. 2) by both management and agents (employees) above)

Claim 23. The method of Claim 16 further including the steps of:

a) modifying said employee schedules (Col. 16, lines 12-15, Fig. 4 (56)) in responses to an employee signing-up for said opportunities for employees to modify their work schedule (As discussed in Applicant's claim 16c) above); and

b) storing said modified schedules in said database (Fig. 4 (56), col. 8, line 19) and discussion about use of Green's PC workstation 12 (Fig. 1) and graphical interface 20 (Fig. 2) by both management and agents (employees) in Applicant's claim 16 above).

Claim 25. A method for modifying a schedule to account for changes in workload comprising:

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a) creating a sheet having one or more slots for a work shift (Castonguay et al: Fig. 3 (27 or 37), col. 6, 37-39, col. 7, lines 11-12, col. 8, lines 1-3, Fig. 5 (spaces/slots under Minimum, Maximum etc. Weekly: DAYS: 5, HOURS: 40 etc., col. 8, lines 3-4, 15-19. Applicant will appreciably realize that reference's tour template or schedule were nothing but sheets when displayed on a workstation or output through other device(s), like printer; and also, both template and schedule ought to have spaces/slots, like the cited ones, to be used by the user (employee) etc.);

b) transmitting (Castonguay et al: Col. 5, lines 46-47 recited with lines 47-52, Fig. 1 (12 to 24 in 22a-22n via 26a-26n), col. 5, lines 55-57, col. 2, lines 60-62, 63-64) said sheet for viewing by a plurality of employees (in light of the discussion about use of Green's PC workstation 12 (Fig. 1) and graphical interface 20 (Fig. 2) by both management and agents (employees) in Applicant's claim 16 above, agent (employees) workstations, col. 5, lines 46-47, would be used to view the sheet which is discussed in a) above);

In the following element Castonguay et al show:

c) monitoring (Castonguay et al: Col. 2, lines 59-62 and 65) for a sign-up (as discussed in Applicant's claim 17 above) to a slot on said sheet (as discussed in a) above) by a signing-up employee (Applicant will appreciate that reference's viewing or monitoring functions would be used for claimed limitation in light of the discussion about use of Green's PC workstation 12

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(Fig. 1) and graphical interface 20 (Fig. 2) by both management and agents (employees) in Applicant's claim 16 above); and

upon detecting a sign-up to said sheet:

d) accepting said sign-up onto said sheet (Castonguay et al: Fig. 5 (option YES under WORK DAYS). Applicant will appreciate that reference's "yes" option would be used for claimed limitation);

e) modifying (Castonguay et al: Col. 16, line 14) said sheet to reflect said sign-up (Applicant will appreciate that reference's "modify" function would be used for claimed purpose/limitation);

In the following element Castonguay et al show:

f) modifying (Castonguay et al: Col. 16, line 14) said signing-up (taught by Rasansky et al as discussed in Applicant's claim 17 above) employee's schedule (Fig. 3 (37), col. 7, lines 10-12), yet

Both Castonguay et al and Rasansky et al do not show:

modifying "to reflect" the sign-up .

However, Green teaches the same (Col. 6, lines 17-24-specifically lines 22-24 (Selection from entity selection box 126 alters the update box 128 (in other words, "reflect" the newly selected (signed-up) entries).

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It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the relevant art at the time of Applicant's invention to include Green's feature into the combination of Castonguay et al and Rasansky et al's invention, thereby providing a system with enhanced functionality and improved utility.

Claim 26. The method of Claim 25 wherein creating a sheet comprises using a computer to create a sign-up page having one or more sign-up slots (See the discussion about "sign-up" in Applicant's claim 17 and about "creating a sheet (page) having slots" in claim 25a) above) to increase or decrease the number of workers scheduled to work during a particular period (Castonguay et al: Col. 1, lines 63-67 read with lines 17-18)

Claim 27. The method of Claim 25 wherein said sign-up comprises an employee signing up on a slot to either work said work shift on the sheet or take off the particular work shift on the sheet (Fig. 5 (options NO, YES, CAN under WORK DAYS. Option YES would indicate worker would work the signed-up work shift and NO would indicate that work would not be able to undertake the work shift and would delete (take off) using F6-Delete function key (Fig. 5). Also, see the discussion about use of Green's PC workstation 12 (Fig. 1) and graphical interface 20 (Fig. 2) by both management and agents/employees in Applicant's claim 16 above).

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In the following claim Castonguay et al show “transmitting”:

Claim 28. The method of Claim 25 wherein transmitting (As discussed in claim 25b) above) further comprises showing said sheet to only employees qualified to work said work shift listed on said sheet, yet

Both Castonguay et al and Rasansky et al do not show:

showing the sheet to qualified employee.

However, Green teaches the same (Col. 6, lines 3-5 read with col. 5, lines 61-65 and line 65 through col. 6, line 2. Applicant will appreciate that cited “summary” would be shown only to the agent with requisite seniority (qualified for bidding).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of current invention to incorporate Green’s feature “showing a thing (summary or sheet or work sheet etc.) only to the agent (employee) qualified for it” into the combination of Castonguay et al and Rasansky et al’s invention, thereby resulting into a system with enhanced functionality and improved utility.

Claim 29. The method of Claim 25 further including closing said sheet if all of said one or more slots are filled due to sign-ups (Inherent, since final step (closing the sheet) is taken when requisite information is entered/inserted (slots filled up)).

Claim 30. The method of Claim 25 wherein posting comprises displaying said sheet on at least one over head display or making said sheet available via an employee interface

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(Castonguay et al: Col. 5, lines 46-47. It needs be mentioned that cited agent (employee)workstationss would be equipped with a display device at least in light ofreciteddembodimentt of workstations 24 (Col. 6, lines 10-11). The agent work stations would be used for claimed purpose. Also, agent workstations when mounted on a bracket, wall etc. would function as overhead display).

In the preamble of the following claim:

Claim 31. A method for employees to change their work schedule using a scheduling system comprising:

Castonguay et al show:

changing work schedule (Col. 16, lines 12-14), and

agent employeee) workstations (Col. 5, lines 46-47); yet

Both Castonguay et al and Rasansky et al do not show:

agents (employees) making changes (modifying).

However, Green teaches the same (Col. 6, lines 3-5 read with lines 20-24).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the relevant art at the time of Applicant's invention to incorporate Green's feature into the combination of Castonguay and Rasansky et al's invention, thereby providing a system with enhancedfunctionalityy and improved utility.

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In the following element: Castonguay et al teach:

a) creating a proposed shift trade, said proposed shift trade including at least posting employee shift information regarding shift hours and shift date;

Castonguay et al show:

generating (creating) workshifts or tours for agents of a work place (Col. 2, lines 48-49, col. 7, lines 10-12 and col. 8, lines 8-9 recited with lines 17-19). Reference's generating (creating) function would be used as discussed in the preamble, and employee shift information includes shift hours and dates (Fig. 5 (Hours, Days), col. 8, lines 3-4), yet

Both Castonguay et al and Rasansky et al do not teach:

proposed shift trade.

However, Green teaches "bidding" (indicating intention or proposing) for vacations (Col. 5, lines 46-48, 56-60, 65-67 and col. 6, lines 1-2, 19-22). Applicant will appreciate that Green's "bidding" function would be used for (creating, as discussed above) employee's proposed (intended) shift trade.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the relevant art at the time of Applicant's invention to include Green's feature into the combination of Castonguay et al and Rasansky et al's invention, thereby realizing a system with enhanced functionality and improved utility.

b) posting said proposed shift trade to a shift pool, said shift pool configured to accept responses to said posting from other employees (See discussion of Applicant's claim 19b) and 19c) above. In regard to "other employees" the posting and accepting functions discussed in 19b)

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and 19c) would be used by any of the employees including one particular and rest of them, say one particular one (Castonguay et al: Fig. 8 Light, Connie) and remaining (other) employees (Watters, Karen through Stankey, John);

c) displaying said shift pool to a plurality of other employees (Castonguay et al: Col. 5, lines 46-47, Fig. 1 (24), col. 5, lines 55-57, Fig. 10 (102), col. 16, lines 20-23. Applicant will appreciate that agent workstations (col. 5, lines 46-47) as well as workstations 24 (in light of the discussion in applicant's claim 16 above about the use of Green's PC work station 12 (Fig 1) and graphical interface 20 (Fig. 2) both by management and agents (employees)) would be used for depicting (displaying) the shift pool to employees under consideration as per discussion about "other employees" above);

d) monitoring (Castonguay et al: Col. 2, lines 59-62 and 65) said shift pool (See discussion about shift pool in Applicant's claim 19a) above) for a response from at least one responding employee to accept said proposed shift trade (Castonguay et al: Fig. 5 (option YES under WORK DAYS and col. 14, lines 25-26. Applicant will appreciate that option "Yes" when clicked (or entered) by an agent (employee), result would indicate the response of the employee (agent). Regarding employee "accepting", see the discussion of Applicant's claim 19c).

Furthermore, reference's "monitoring" function would be used for monitoring response from the accepting employees. Finally, employees using Castonguay et al's system, see discussion of Green's system used both by management and employees in Applicant's claim 16b) above); and

w hereby upon receiving said response, said method:

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In the following element:

e) accepts said response;

Both Castonguay et al and Rasansky et al do not teach:

“accepting response”.

However, Green teaches the same (Col. 6, lines 22-25. It needs be mentioned that “alteration” of entries of update boxes 128 indicate the “acceptance” of the employees’ selections which were responsive to employees’ pointing and clicking on entity selection box 126 (col. 6, lines 20-22).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the relevant art at the time of instant invention to incorporate Green’s feature into the combination of Castonguay and Rasansky et al’s invention, thereby providing a system with enhanced functionality and improved utility.

f) updates the work schedules of said posting employee and said responding employee (Castonguay et al: Col. 4, lines 23-26 read with Fig. 4 (56), col. 8, lines 17-19. Applicant will appreciate that referenced “update” function would be used for claimed limitation/purpose); and

g) removes said proposed shift trade from said shift pool (Castonguay et al: Col. 4, lines 1-3, Fig. 5 (F6- Delete). It needs be mentioned that edit with delete function or Fig. 5's delete function would be used to delete/remove the claimed shift trade from the shift pool. For discussion about “shift trade” and “shift pool” see the discussion of Applicant’s claims 31a) and 19a) above).

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Claim 32. The method of Claim 31 wherein said shift pool comprises a listing of proposed shift trades that can be viewed by employees seeking to modify their schedule (Castonguay et al: Fig. 5 (Title: TOUR TEMPLATE), col 2, lines 48-50, col. 13, lines 20-21 col. 16, lines 14-15. Reference's "building agent list" function would be used for creating the listing of proposed shift trades. Furthermore, reference's agent workstations (Col. 5, lines 46-47) would be used to employees viewing the listing and "modify" function would be used to modify employees' schedule).

Claim 33. The method of Claim 31 wherein said posting allows other employees to view and sign-up for said proposed shift trade (Castonguay et al: Col. 2, lines 59-62. Applicant will appreciate that reference's view function would be used for claimed purpose).

Claim 34. The method of Claim 31 further including the step of displaying to an employee on an employee interface only the proposed shift trades that said employee on an employee interface is qualified to perform (Castonguay et al: Col. 2, lines 65-66 and Fig. 1 (24), col. 5, lines 55-57. Applicant will appreciate that display function would be used for claimed limitation).

Claim 35. The method of Claim 31 wherein creating a proposed shift trade comprises:

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a) logging onto said scheduling system at an employee interface (Inherent, since log in is the first basic step for any computer user); and

b) selecting which shift hours of a proposed shift trade said posting employee desires to post (Castonguay et al: Col. 18, lines 51-54, Fig. 5 (HOURS: 40:00 etc.). Applicant will appreciate that reference's choosing or select function would be used for claimed purpose).

Claim 36. A method for taking employee attendance in a work environment having a plurality of employees comprising:

a) obtaining employee schedule data from one or more scheduling systems (Castonguay et al: Fig. 4 (24s receiving/retrieving schedule from 56 as indicated by bidirectional arrow), col. 5, lines 55-57 and Fig. 1 (22a-22n), col. 5, lines 56-66, col. 6, lines 32-33), said employee schedule data indicating the dates and times particular employees are scheduled to work (Castonguay et al: Fig. 5, col. 8, lines 3-4, Fig. 8 described col. 13, line 20 through col. 14, line 46);

b) obtaining employee status data regarding which employees are at work (Castonguay et al: Fig. 8 (66), col. 13, line 66 through col. 14, line 15);

c) comparing said employee schedule data and said employee status data (Castonguay et al: Col. 7, lines 63-67, Fig. 8 (66), col. 13, line 66 through col. 14, line 15) to determine at least which scheduled employees are not present (Applicant will appreciate that "compare" and "status" functions would be used for claimed purpose); and

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d) storing said results of said comparing (Castonguay et al: Fig. 1 (16, 18), col. 5, lines 47-54).

Claim 37. The method of Claim 36, wherein said obtaining employee schedule data (Castonguay et al: Fig. 4 (24 receiving/retrieving data/information from 56 as indicated by bidirectional arrow) comprises polling a database (Workstation 24 has to query/poll 56 to get the requisite information) to obtain schedule data (inherent, since it is the basic purpose of polling) created by said one or more scheduling system (Castonguay et al: Col. 2, line 49 and col. 5, lines 64-66 and col. 6, lines 4-7).

Claim 38. The method of Claim 36, wherein obtaining employee status data (Castonguay et al: Fig. 8 (66), col. 13, line 66 through col. 14, line 1 and 25-26) comprises interfacing with a network computer system to determine which employees are utilizing said network computer system
(Applicant will appreciate that status function would be used for claimed requirement/purpose).

Claim 40. The method of Claim 36 wherein comparing further comprises determining which employees are at work although not scheduled to work (Castonguay et al: Col. 14, Table (2, overtime). It needs be mentioned that overtime is unscheduled (not scheduled) presence at work of a worker).

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Claim 49. A computer program product comprising a computer usable medium having computer program logic recorded thereon (Castonguay et al: Fig. 1 (16, 18), the databases comprise devices, such as HD, CD, Diskette etc. as storage means which have programs recorded thereon) for providing an automated employee schedule distribution system for use by an entity to distribute employee schedules to assist in the modification of employee schedules (Castonguay et al: Col. 16, lines 14-15 and discussion about use of Green's PC workstation 12 (Fig. 1) and interface 20 (Fig. 2) both by management and employees in Applicant's claim 16b) above), said computer usable medium comprising:

a) computer program code logic configured to store schedule data on a storage medium (Castonguay et al: Col. 13, lines 48-49, Fig. 4 (56), col. 8, lines 17-19), wherein said schedule data comprises the work schedules of a plurality of employees (Castonguay et al: Figs. 5 and 8, col. 8, lines 3-4 and col. 13, lines 20-21);

b) computer program code logic configured to monitor (Castonguay et al: Col. 13, lines 48-49, col. 2, lines 63-66), for requests for said employee data from employees at employee interfaces (Col. 5, lines 46-47. Reference's "monitoring" program or function would be used for claimed purpose in light of discussion about use of Green's PC workstation 12 (Fig. 1) and interface 20 (Fig. 2) both by management and employees in Applicant's claim 16b) above);

c) computer program code logic configured to transmit said employee data to said employee interface (Castonguay et al: Col. 13, lines 48-49, col. 5, lines 55-57, Fig. 4 (56) sending (transmitting) data to agent (employee) workstations (Col. 5, lines 46-47) or to

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workstations 24 as indicated by bidirectional arrow in light of discussion about use of Green's PC workstation 12 (Fig. 1) and interface 20 (Fig. 2) both by management and employees in Applicant's claim 16b) above);

d) computer program code logic configured to allow for establishment of at least one sheet containing slots (Castonguay et al: Col. 13, lines 48-49 and discussion in Applicant's claim 25a) above), for employees to sign up for additional or reduced hours (See discussion in Applicant's claim 17 above));

e) computer program code logic configured to display said at least one sheet to at least one employee (Castonguay et al: Col. 13, lines 48-49, col. 5, lines 46-47 or Fig. 1 (24 in 22a-22n), col. 5, lines 55-57 and 63-64 and Fig. 5, col. 8, lines 3-4. Reference's "tour sheet" points to claimed "sheet". See discussion about use of management workstations 24 by employees in Applicant's claim 16b above); and

f) computer program code logic configured to accept employee sign up to said at least one sheet (Castonguay et al: Col. 13, lines 48-49, Fig. 5 (option YES under WORK DAYS). Reference's "Yes" option would be used and considered to be the indication of users' (employees') acceptance. Regarding use of reference's system by both management and agents (employees), see in Applicant's claim 16b above).

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Claim 50. The computer program product of Claim 49 wherein said storage medium comprises a hard disk drive (Castonguay et al: Fig. 1 (16, 18 or Fig. 4 (any of 48, 53, 56), either database would comprise storage means/device including HD).

Claim 51. The computer program product of Claim 49 further including computer program code logic configured to allow a posting employee to post proposed shift trades to a shift pool (See the discussion of Applicant's claim 31b) above).

Claim 52. The computer program product of Claim 51 further including computer program code logic configured to display said shift pool so that employees other than posting employees can view said proposed shift trades and sign-up to work shifts in said shift pool of proposed shift trades (See discussion of Applicant's claim 31c) above).

10. Claim 39 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Castonguay et al (US Patent 5,911,134) in view of Bonner et al (US Patent 5,842,182).

In the following claim:

In the claim below:

Claim 39. The method of Claim 36 further including the steps of communicating results of said comparing to a violations sub-module.

Castonguay et al do not show:

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violations sub-module.

However, Bonner et al teach the same (Fig. 2 (52), col. 4, lines 5-12. It needs be mentioned that accumulation (of exceptions), line 7, indicates the existence of violations sub-module).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the relevant art at the time of applicant's invention to incorporate Bonner et al's feature into Castonguay et al's invention, because it would facilitate to advantageously employ/use the available technique/program/module and save money and time which will be used for R&D..

11. Claims 8-12, 14, 22 and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Castonguay et al (US Patent 5,911,134) in view of Client/server: HR's Helping Hand? (hereinafter HR).

Castonguay et al show:

Claim 8. A system to distribute a work schedule to a work force and allow for modifications to said work schedule (Col. 2, lines 59-62, col. 16, lines 12-15, 28-32), comprising:

- a) at least one data storage device to store schedule data (Fig. 4 (56), col. 8, line 19);
- b) at least one computing device in communication (Fig. 1 (24, 12), col. 5, lines 55-57, col. 6, lines 8-15, claim 1, col. 20, lines 58-60, 63-64) with said at least one data storage device to organize, oversee distribution, and modify said schedule data (Claim 1, elements a-d (specifically col. 20, line 61, col. 21, lines 10-21), col. 22, lines 6-7); and

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In the following element Castonguay et al show all limitations except “ kiosk useable to propose changes ”:

c) at least one (kiosk) located remote from said computing device (Castonguay et al: Fig. 1 (12), col. 5, lines 40-(41), said at least one (kiosk) in communication with said computing device to provide an interface for a worker to view their work schedule (Castonguay et al: Col. 5, lines 46-47, Fig. 4 (56), col. 8, line 9) or (propose changes) to their work schedule.

However, HR teaches kiosk (Page 2, para III, lines 2-6, page 3, para II, lines 3-12, para V, lines 6-10) and the kiosk allows employees to update their own records (page 2, para III, line 3.

Moreover, HR teaches “adding” and “altering” as well as “generating” functions (Page 3, para II, lines 10-12). HR also teaches “routing proposals” (Page 2, para III, lines 5-6). Applicant will appreciate that in the cited recitation, there is a suggestion that HR did have the capability (or functionality) of generating (creating) some kind of proposal before it were routed. Reference’s “adding”, “altering” and “generating” functions would be used by above cited employee for making proposal (proposing) additions or alterations to their schedules taught by Castonguay et al. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the relevant art at the time of applicant’s invention to incorporate Bonner et al’s printing means into Castonguay et al’s invention, because it would facilitate to advantageously employ/use the available device/means and function thereof and thus saving money and time which would be spent on R&D.

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Claim 9. The system of Claim 8 wherein said at least one kiosk includes a display and user interface software (Inherent, since a display and software are essential elements of a kiosk).

Claim 10. The system of Claim 8 further including an overhead display monitor in communication with said computing device to display schedule information to a plurality of workers (Inherent, either Castonguay et al's workstation 24 or HR's Kiosk, when mounted on a bracket/wall would function as overhead display monitor and would communicate with either systems central or other computers).

Claim 11. The system of Claim 8 further including an interface with an activity monitoring device (Castonguay et al: Col. 2, lines 59-63. It needs be mentioned that monitoring function would be stored/recorded on some storage/recording medium, such as 16 or 18) in communication with said computing device to determine the presence of a worker at a place of work (Castonguay et al: Fig. 1 (24 in 22a-22n communicating with 12 via 26a-26n)).

Claim 12. The system of Claim 8 further including an interface with an activity monitoring device (Castonguay et al: Col. 2, lines 59-63 as explained above and col. 3, lines 6-8) in communication with said computing device to monitor the activity of a worker at a place of work.

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Claim 14. The system of Claim 8 wherein said kiosk comprises a networked computer having software configured to provide an employee interface (Inherent, since kiosk has to communicate with a remote computer, it has to have networking capability and software essential for its functioning).

Claim 15. The system of Claim 8 wherein said data storage device comprises a hard disk drive (Inherent, since a computer has to have some kind of storage including HD).

In the following claim:

Claim 22. The method of Claim 16 wherein said one or more terminals comprise one or more overhead display monitors and one or more kiosks.

Castonguay et al show: one or more terminals (Castonguay et al: Col. 5, lines 46-46, Fig. 1 (24s in 22a-22n). It needs be mentioned that when workstations/monitors would be mounted on a bracket/wall, would function as overhead displays), yet

Castonguay et al do not show:

kiosks.

However, HR teaches the same (Page 2, para 2, line 2).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the relevant art at the time of applicant's invention to incorporate Bonner et al's printing means into Castonguay et al's invention, because

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it would facilitate to advantageously employ/use the prevalent device/means and save money and time which would be used for R&D.

Claim 24. The method of Claim 18, wherein said terminal comprises a kiosk (Please see discussion of applicant's claim 22 above).

12. Claim 13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Castonguay et al (US Patent 5,911,134) in view of Client/server: HR's Helping Hand? (hereinafter HR) and in further view of Bonner et al (US Patent 5,842,182) .

In the following claim:

Claim 13. The system of claim 11 wherein said monitoring device comprises an electronic time clock.

Both Castonguay et al and HR fail to teach:

electronic time clock.

However, Bonner et al teach the same (Fig. 2 (32), col. 3, lines 36-38).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the relevant art at the time of applicant's invention to incorporate Bonner et al's printing means into Castonguay et al's invention, because it would facilitate to advantageously employ/use the device/means in practice.

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Response to Arguments

13. Applicant's arguments filed September 04, 2002 have been considered and are responded below.

Applicant argues that:

a) Page 4, lines 14-16: Castonguay et al do not teach, "at least one kiosk....to provide an interface for a worker to....propose changes to their work schedules". Applicant would have appreciably realized that since Castonguay et al showed all elements (like computing device, Fig. 1 (12), col. 5, lines 40-41), yet did not teach "kiosk usable to propose changes", it was why HR reference was introduced which taught kiosk (Page 2, para III, lines 2-6) connected with computers (database), page 3, para V, lines 6-10. Regarding "employee's proposing changes", Applicant is referred to the discussion in his claim 8c) rejection including motivation statement, showing that combination of Castonguay et al and HR meet the claimed features.

b) Castonguay et al do not teach: employees modifying their work schedules (Page 5, lines 24-25), employees monitoring for sign-ups (Page 6, line 7), creating a sheet having slots for employees sign-up for additional or reduced hours (Page 8, lines 16-17).

In regard to Castonguay et al not teaching employees performing the cited functions, firstly, it needs be realized that personnel, such as supervisor, are also considered as employees in general term (such as directors, supervisors, examiners etc. are employees of PTO). Secondly, it is common known and practiced that same system (including devices, functions etc.) are used by both management (supervisor etc.) and employees. For instance, system of enclosed Green's

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reference is used by both (PC work station (Col. 2, lines 53-54) and graphical interface 20 (Fig. 2), are used both by employer and employee, referred to as user, (Col. 2, lines 48-53, col. 3, lines 7-9, 15-22 and col. 5, lines 56-60, 65-67 and col. 6, lines 1-35 (specifically, lines 4-5, 19-20, 34-35). In this sense Castonguay et al system would be used both by management and employees for performing the above mentioned functions which are taught by the reference under consideration. For instance, Castonguay et al teach "modify" (Col. 16, lines 14-15), "monitoring" (Col. 2, line 65), "generating" (Col. 2, line 49 and col. 7, lines 11-12), "sheet" (Fig. 5, col. 8, lines 3-4. It will be appreciated that cited tour template is indeed a "sheet" depicting the schedule of agents (employees).

However, Green reference has been introduced to elucidate the matter in question.

c) Castonguay et al do not teach: "sheet containing slots for employees to sign-up for additional or reduced hours" (Page 8, lines 16-17). In this respect, Applicant is directed to Castonguay et al's Fig. 5, col. 8, lines 3-4. Cited tour template of Fig. 5 is a display of sheet depicting the agent's (employee's) schedule and the template has spaces (slots), such as under "Minimum Weekly" "Maximum Weekly" etc. The capability of creating cited spaces (slots) would be used for claimed slots sign-up for number of hours (additional or reduced as the employee chooses). Castonguay et al do not teach "sign-up", for that reason, Rasansky et al reference has been added which teach the feature (Col. 14, line 46 and col. 15, lines 2-3). The combination of the two references teach the claimed limitation.

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d) Castonguay et al do not teach “employee-initiated changes to the scheduling process”. The limitation is not claimed in claim 49. Applicant’s specification does not describe the “employee initiating the changes to schedule”. However, “An operator (which is other than the employee emphasized by the Applicant) uses the employee scheduling software to create and modify (change) employee schedules (Specification: Page 14, line 21 through page 15, line 1), and “The employee data entry sub-module 352 provides the interface for a manager to establish an employees schedule file, enter employee shifts and/or edit (make changes to) an employee schedule” (Page 16, line 19 through page 17, line 1). Also, managers have different level of authorization than workers or employees thereby providing managers access to features that are inaccessible to workers and employees (Page 9, lines 1-3). There is no recitation in the specification which describes “employee initiating the changes to schedule”.

Conclusion

14. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

A) Jordan et al., US Patent 5,289,368. Force Management System User Interface.

15. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to M. Irshadullah whose telephone number is (703) 308-6683. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F from 11:00 am to 5:30 pm.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Tariq Hafiz, can be reached on (703) 305-9643. The fax numbers for the organization are (703) 746-7239 and for after Final (703)746-7238.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-3900.



M. Irshadullah

December 27, 2002



TARIQ R. HAFIZ
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 3600